



**OJARS
LEAA
OJJDP
BJS·NIJ**

Justice Assistance News

DOJ Issues Prison Standards

The Department of Justice has issued the first federal standards for prisons and jails.

Among the standards are provisions allowing extended visits with families, including conjugal visits and furloughs ranging from one to three days.

The 352 standards, covering nearly every phase of operations in correctional institutions, are designed to balance inmate rights with the requirements of institutions.

The Department of Justice, at work on the standards for three years, drew heavily from standards drafted by the American Correctional Association and the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The Department also took into consideration standards of the American Medical Association, American Bar Association, American Public Health Association, American Institute of Architects, and National Sheriffs' Association.

Federal Prisons Comply

The standards will be implemented throughout the federal prison system over four or five years at a cost of about \$20 million. A spokesman for the Bureau of Prisons noted that all but three of the 43 federal prisons already were in substantial compliance with the standards. The three not in compliance—the U.S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, the McNeil Island facility in Puget Sound in Washington State, and Leavenworth Prison in Kansas—are scheduled to be closed.

The standards include specifications that:

- Prisoners have access to courts and legal assistance and the right to communicate with the public through the news media.

- All cells and detention rooms rated for single occupancy should house only one inmate, and that each inmate be afforded 50 to 80 square feet of living space depending on the type of institution and hours of confinement.

- New facilities be designed to accommodate 500 inmates or less.

- Emergency medical and dental care be available on a 24-hour basis, and that health care personnel be properly licensed or certified.

Drug Tests Prohibited

The standards do not permit prisoners to participate in medical or pharmaceutical testing for experimental or research purposes.

The preamble explains that the standards are meant to be guidelines for correctional administrators "in the exercise of their broad discretion with regards to the operations of prisons. These are not statements of Constitutional minimum requirements."

The standards will be used by JSIA agencies and the National Institute of Corrections to evaluate grant applications and proposals and will provide guidance to the Justice Department in contemplating litigation. The Department will not bring suits where correctional systems are engaged in good faith efforts to comply with these standards, the preamble says. ■

\$222.2 Million Requested For JSIA Agencies

The JSIA agencies would receive \$222.2 million in fiscal 1982 under former President Carter's budget as submitted to Congress.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention would receive more than half of the JSIA proposed appropriation—\$141 million.

The National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics would receive a total of \$62.5 million, while \$6.2 million would be used to support LEAA/OJARS administrative costs to provide support to JSIA agencies and phase out LEAA programs.

There was no request for funds to support LEAA grants. Some \$12.5 million was requested for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program.

The proposed budget includes an increase of \$26.6 million for OJJDP to partially offset the loss of juvenile justice funds provided under the maintenance of effort provisions of the LEAA program.

Some \$10 million of NIJ's proposal would permit the initiation of a research demonstration program, and BJS would use \$2.7 million to support various statistical programs. ■

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Justice Assistance News

Published 10 times a year by the Public Information Office, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Justice, and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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Public Information Office

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U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

The Attorney General has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of the Department of Justice. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of Management and Budget through September 30, 1984. Expressions of opinion in articles do not necessarily represent the official views of the Department of Justice. The *News* would appreciate receiving copies of news releases, photos, reports, and books produced by members of the criminal justice community. All manuscripts submitted receives careful consideration, although it is not possible to publish item in its entirety. Manuscripts are returned unless specifically re-

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Ombudsmen: A Workable Way To Handle Inmate Grievances

The following article by Barbara Swartz, an associate clinical professor at the New York University School of Law, is reprinted from the Fall 1980 issue of *Justice Department Watch*, published by the Committee for Public Justice, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

In 1871, a Virginia judge wrote "prisoners have no more rights than slaves." For many years, the prevailing judicial attitude was one of noninterference with internal prison administration. The few privileges inmates enjoyed were those bestowed upon them by their keepers. These could be taken away as easily as they had been given. It is not surprising that this "hands off" doctrine of the courts, combined with the very nature of these total institutions, led to abuses of the worst type. Racial discrimination, censorship, harassment, and beatings were all too common.

Only in the past 20 years have the courts begun to take a more active interest in what goes on behind the closed prison doors. As a result of increased judicial activism, combined with other developments geared to protecting inmates' rights to sue, there has been a swelling number of prisoner petitions to court.

Corrections Magazine reports that in 1978 over 22,000 petitions were filed by prisoners in federal courts. This is three times as many as were brought in 1960. Many of these claims were attempts to have convictions overturned, but a sizeable number dealt with prison conditions. This flood of litigation led to a growing concern that the courts will be overwhelmed, making it even more difficult to afford anyone a real hearing.

The need for inmate grievance mechanisms has gradually become recognized by most prison administrators. However, the extreme isolation of most prisons, public apathy or anger directed toward prisoners, and the reluctance of legislatures to spend money for most prison programs make many proposals impossible to implement.

Too often the complaint procedures established appear to the inmates as mere window dressing. They lack any of the basic requisites which prisoners and lawyers consider essential to a fair hearing. There are no inmate representatives or lawyers available to help prepare petitions. Hearing officers are prison personnel with an inherent bias. Decisions are not rendered promptly. Investigators who empirically analyzed the complaint procedure in several federal prisons found this process sadly lacking. At no stage of the procedure is an independent investigative body involved.

There are alternatives to having the prison investigate itself. The Scandinavian countries use an ombudsman to handle some prison grievances. In Denmark, for example, the ombudsman is a government official with no formal connection to the prison system. His or her duties include investigating reports, making findings, and attempting to find equitable solutions to problems. The ombudsman's decisions are neither judicial nor binding. Instead, the power rests on the moral authority of the ombudsman. Because of his reputation in the country for fairness, the suggestions are almost invariably followed. If either side disputes the decisions, they can request permission to make an appeal to court. This is rarely done.

Before a case goes to the ombudsman, the complainant must exhaust all administrative remedies. In prisoner situations, this generally includes writing a complaint to the superintendent of the institution and appealing to the Department of Corrections. During the course of the investigation, the ombudsman will generally visit the prison and talk to the interested parties. Some states like Minnesota, following the Scandinavian experience, have introduced ombudsmen into their prison system.

The ombudsman is not a panacea. The main drawback to this system is that often too much time elapses before the ombudsman receives and investigates the complaint. The problems inherent in prisons are too deeply rooted to be altered significantly by changing a single mechanism. But an ombudsman or some other form of workable grievance mechanism would help to resolve a majority of these complaints in a just manner.

Grim Statistic

Juvenile Suicide Rate Eight Times Higher In Adult Facilities

Juveniles held in adult jails commit suicide at approximately eight times the rate of children held in juvenile detention centers and four and one-half times the rate of children in the general population, according to a federally-funded study on suicide by incarcerated juveniles.

The study said that of the 22 children who killed themselves while in adult jails and lockups in 1978, 11 had not committed a felony, "which implies that many of those juveniles who are imprisoned in jails pose little threat to their communities."

The study said that of the 170,714 children in adult jails in 1978, 21 committed suicide—a ratio of 12.3 children per 100,000. There was one suicide among the 11,568 children in adult lockups—a ratio of 8.6 per 100,000. There were six suicides among the 383,238 children in juvenile detention centers in 1978—a ratio of 1.6 per 100,000 juveniles.

For children in the general population—49,008,000, there were 1,313 suicides—a ratio of 2.7 deaths per 100,000 youngsters. (For the purposes of the study, children in the general population of the United States represent all persons between the ages of five and 17. Incarcerated juveniles represent persons below the age of 18.)

A policy implication statement warned that the data suggest "the policy of incarcerating children in adult jails and lockups may be contributing to a relatively high rate of suicide among those children."

On December 8, President Carter signed legislation that requires the removal of juveniles from adult jails in states receiving aid from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Deaths Underestimated

The study also suggested that the number of juvenile suicides in adult jails and lockups might well be somewhat higher than is reported. The report said it is "deeply embarrassing" for an institution to report a juvenile killing him or herself and said "in all likelihood" reports of suicides by juveniles are underestimated.

The study was carried out by the Community Research Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. It was funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Sense of Isolation

Michael G. Flaherty, who wrote the study and is now an assistant professor of sociology at Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida, said that juveniles placed in adult jails and lockups are usually put into separate cells isolated from the main inmate population.



The study said many juveniles who are imprisoned in jails pose little threat to their communities.

He said that while this serves to protect them from abuse by the adult prisoners, it leaves them with a sense of total isolation and a sense of despair and depression—sometimes leading to self-destruction.

Mr. Flaherty said he could find no studies which specifically examined the problem of juvenile suicides in adult jails. However, he said much of the information on the causes of adult suicide in jails seems applicable to juvenile suicide in that same setting. He said that the risk of suicide is increased when a so-called "respectable" person is arrested for something shameful or when an inmate is rejected by loved ones.

The report said that researchers who have studied suicide by children found that the youngster often feared his parents would learn of some misbehavior.

Peer Support Important

Commenting on the study and the disparity between the high incidence of juvenile suicide in adult facilities and the relatively low rate in juvenile detention centers, Mr. Flaherty said:

"It appears that the youngster in the juvenile detention center gets involved in a large subculture of his peers and does not feel the isolation and rejection he feels when isolated in a cell in an adult facility. He may not like being in the juvenile detention center, but at least he has the security of knowing there are a lot of other people his own age in the same situation."

Commenting on suicide among children in general, the study said that females make many more suicide attempts than males, but males are successful much more frequently. Also, non-whites commit suicide much more frequently than whites.

The results of the survey were based on data from all 372 juvenile detention centers in the United States, 786 jails and 913 lockups. Mr. Flaherty said standard procedural safeguards were utilized to assure the accuracy of the study's extrapolations and projections.

Single copies of the report are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

McGruff: Dog Detective Broadcasts Crime

A floppy-eared, adult-sized dog named McGruff who wears a detective-style trenchcoat and offers tips on preventing crimes is quickly becoming a favorite of the nation's children and their parents.

McGruff, created for the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign by the Advertising Council, Inc., has been in action since November 1979. It is hoped that McGruff will be able to do for crime prevention what Smokey the Bear has done for forest fire prevention.

He has appeared on local and network television, in newspapers and magazines, on billboards, subways, and buses. All the air time and print space have been donated—a donation estimated to be worth \$25 million, so far.

When McGruff broadcasts on TV and radio, he reminds listeners to lock doors and windows and to call police if they see anything suspicious in their neighborhoods. His job is to educate people about what they can do to reduce the risk of being victimized and help make their communities safer.

New Ads Released

Earlier public service spots introduced McGruff and highlighted the importance of neighbors looking out for one another. A new series of announcements by McGruff was released this month. These ads urge people to join together in crime-fighting activities, and feature a citizen patrol project in Hartford, Con-

necticut. Like the earlier spots, the message is simple: you can and should take action against crime because change only happens with your participation.

Appeals to Children

Like Smokey, another Ad Council creation, McGruff has a special appeal for children. When McGruff, in real costume as police officer, appeared on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, he was mobbed by adoring youngsters who touched his furry head and stroked his basset-like ears. Small boys from Florida hollered, "It's that DOG". Kansas told him, "We saw you on McGruff!"

McGruff does get around. He is honored and promoted around the nation by a growing network of supporters, including police officers, civic leaders, mayors, and governors. Some are involved because of membership in the Crime Prevention Coalition, a group of about 50 national business, labor, enforcement, citizen and public interest groups, and federal agencies that have formed a partnership to guide and promote the campaign.

'Exciting Effort'

The Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) coordinates and finances the campaign. "This campaign is a new and exciting effort to enlist citizen action against crime," Robert F. Diegelman, OJARS administrator, who serves as co-chairman of the Coalition.

McGruff and the "Take a Bite Out of Crime" slogan are fast becoming popular symbols used in a wide variety of state and local crime prevention activities, Mr. Diegelman noted. "The idea is to enhance state and local efforts," he said. "Local police, community groups, businesses, and others are encouraged to adapt McGruff to their own programs and to tailor the national materials to their own needs."

Local and state sponsors get McGruff costumes designed to look like the cartoon dog in the public service ads. They book appearances for McGruff, outfit volunteers at fairs, community meetings, shopping centers, and schools.

Don't let 'em knock your block off!

Join your neighbors and take an active part in protecting the block you live on. And if your community doesn't have a block-watch program—start one! Call your local police and find out how. And help me, McGruff...

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

© 1981 The Advertising Council, Inc.
A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition,
this publication and The Ad Council.

Ad Council

Prevention Tips From Coast to Coast

In Washington, D.C., this year the new dog will teach old safety tricks to schoolchildren. According to Officer Tony Murray, the D.C. police department will update its long-time Officer Friendly program by sending "Officer Friendly McGruff" to the schools.

In Liberal, Kansas, and Westbrook, Maine, police officers are old hands at playing McGruff. Their departments ordered dog suits from ad agency sketches last year before the public service campaign began. Liberal police chief Dick Mellard assisted in developing campaign themes and now uses McGruff to sign-up school children in a program protecting playground equipment.

In Arlington, Virginia, police officers also are taking McGruff into the classroom. In fact, CBS television featured Officer Jeff Steger talking about McGruff and crime prevention to Arlington schoolchildren on its children's program, "In the News."

Statewide Campaigns

California and Iowa already have tied their statewide crime prevention campaigns to the popular canine, and a number of other states are planning to do the same.

California has "localized" the public service ads by including a Sacramento contact, and features McGruff in their statewide program sponsored by the State Attorney General's Office.

Iowa volunteers share the use of four McGruff suits and a McGruff puppet in a program coordinated by the nonprofit Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition. Judy Johnson, associate director, reports \$500,000 raised from private donations to finance the anti-crime campaign. The Iowa spokesdog's typical opening line: "McGruff's my name and crime prevention's my game."

Ms. Johnson finds: "Whoever puts on the McGruff costume puts on the McGruff personality." (Breezy, wise-cracking, trust-me-I-know-best.) However, she said, Iowa sponsors make sure that McGruff is portrayed only by people who really know crime prevention:

"While there is a fun side, our purpose is quite serious," Ms. Johnson said.

Booklets Available

McGruff offers crime prevention tips in a series of colorful booklets. The introductory booklet "Got a Minute? You Could Stop a Crime," available in Spanish and English, gives an overview of crime prevention suggestions. Other booklets are on specific topics, such as home security, rural crime, and sexual assault. For a free copy of "Got a Minute?" write the Crime Prevention Coalition, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Booklets also are for sale by the Government Printing Office, with bulk rates

available. To order, write: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The overview booklet costs \$47.00 per 100 copies; single copy and bulk prices on all other booklets may be obtained from the Coalition Secretariat.

Local groups are encouraged to reprint the booklets, adding their own name. Camera-ready art for color or black and white printing is available on loan from the Coalition Secretariat.

For more information about McGruff and the crime prevention campaign, contact: Secretariat, Crime Prevention Coalition, 411 Hackensack, N.J. 07601. 201/488-0400.



Full-time granny, part-time cop.

My name's McGruff the Crime Dog. And that's Mimi Marth. She and her neighbors in Hartford, Connecticut, make crime prevention a part of their day. How 'bout you?

Write to: McGruff,™ Crime Prevention Coalition, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850. People working together can help...

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™



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A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition, this publication and The Ad Council.

Alaska Plea Bargaining Ban Works, NIJ

"Commencing with offenses filed on and after August 15, District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys will refrain from engaging in plea negotiations with defendants designed to arrive at an agreement for entry of a plea of guilty in return for a particular sentence to be either recommended by the state or not opposed by the state . . ."

With this order, signed by Alaska Attorney General Avrum M. Gross, on July 3, 1975, Alaska became (and still is) the only state to ban plea bargaining.

Plea bargaining has long been the subject of controversy. Opponents say it is open to widespread abuse with shrewd lawyers making "deals" to get defendants off with light sentences. Supporters claim that without it very few defendants would plead guilty and the courts would bog down in a quagmire of untried cases.

How has the Alaska experiment worked?

A study, funded by the National Institute of Justice, looked at what took place in Alaska the year before the plea bargaining ban and the year after. Its conclusions contradict some entrenched views:

- Court processes did not bog down. They accelerated.
- Defendants continued to plead guilty at about the same rate.
- Although the rate at which cases were disposed by trial increased substantially, it did not become unmanageable.
- Overall conviction rates did not change significantly, although prosecutors won a larger proportion of those cases that actually went to trial.
- Sentences were more severe—but only for relatively less serious offenses and relatively "clean" offenders.
- The conviction and sentencing of persons charged with such serious crimes as murder, rape, robbery, and felonious assault appeared unaffected by the change in policy.

The study was carried out by the Alaska Judicial Council under a \$400,000 NIJ grant. The report was written by Michael L. Rubinstein, executive director; Stevens H. Clarke, evaluation methodologist; and Teresa J. White, project supervisor. It is based on the statistical analysis of 3,586 felony

cases (single charges against single defendants), along with hundreds of lengthy interviews with judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, police officers, defendants, and others.

The plea bargaining ban, the study said, was motivated largely by district attorneys who thought they were too involved in the sentencing process—rather than just functioning in their intended prosecutorial role.

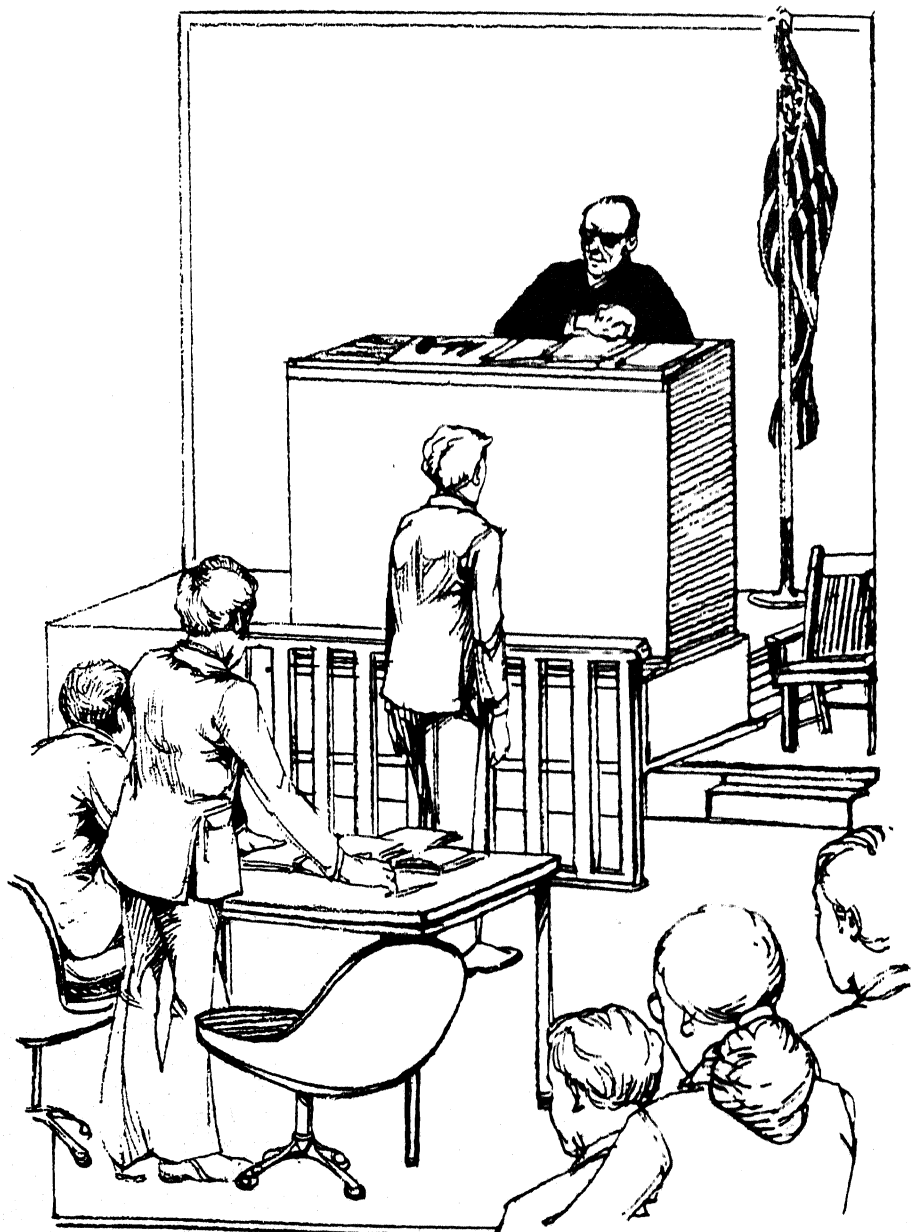
Goal Achieved

The study concludes that the ban has been largely successful with very little evidence of "under-the-counter" deal-

ings between prosecutor and defense lawyer.

Said the report: "A primary goal of the new policy against plea bargaining was to end the prosecutor's role in sentencing and let the sentence be the product of an independent decision by the trial judge. The analysis shows good evidence that this goal was at least partially achieved.

"Court records showed that sentence recommendations by prosecutors declined greatly in the first year after plea bargaining was prohibited. Also, sentencing became more severe in certain kinds of cases.



Study Finds

"These facts indicate that judges were, in fact, making sentencing decisions more independently after plea bargaining was banned. Also, there was evidence that the discrepancy in sentencing between defendants who pled guilty and defendants who were convicted by trial was eliminated in cases involving burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen property."

The study said that offenders guilty of property theft, fraud, and drug crimes received substantially higher sentences in the year after the plea bargaining ban than in the year preceding it.

Sentences were raised by an average of 117 percent in fraud convictions and 237 percent in drug convictions.

Some Sentences Harsher

The report points out that while sentences for violent offenders appeared to be unchanged, sentences for the

"cleanest" group—young offenders with no prior convictions who were charged with less serious crimes of larceny, burglary, and receiving stolen goods—increased by an average of 53 percent.

The study theorized that the violent offenders had been unable to make a deal for themselves while plea bargaining was in effect because of the serious nature of their crimes. After plea bargaining ended, judges were reluctant to give them stiffer prison terms than they had been receiving. The less serious offenders, who had been able to plea bargain, now found this avenue cut off, hence the increase in severity of sentence.

The trial rate did increase—jumping by 97 percent in Anchorage, the state's largest city—but was well within the prosecutors' manpower capabilities.

Predictions that the court docket would bog down did not come to pass. In fact, cases were processed faster than before the ban, dropping an average of

103 days in Anchorage, 44 in Fairbanks, and 20 in Juneau.

In summarizing the study, the authors urge the judiciary to take a long look before they consider reforming or abolishing plea bargaining.

"We found that the relationships thought to exist between the presence or absence of plea bargaining and any number of 'evils' or 'benefits' are apparently either absent or accidental rather than causal associations," they wrote.

"Most of our original hypotheses were disproven, and we were frequently surprised by the discrepancies between our expectations and the actual effects of Alaska's prohibition. Perhaps some of these unanticipated findings will serve to open minds and lead to a reexamination of old beliefs about plea bargaining."

Copies of "Alaska Bans Plea Bargaining" are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The stock number is 027-000-00976-0. The price is \$7.50 per copy prepaid.



Publications



Coping With Psychiatric and Psychological Testimony, by Jay Ziskin, and **The Rench Book: Trial Tactics and Strategy**, by Stephen C. Rench, both published by the National College for Criminal Defense. The cost of each is \$30.00. To order, write: The National College for Criminal Defense, College of Law, University of Houston, 4800 Calhoun, Houston, Texas 77004.

The Police Officer's English Language Handbook, by Ralph W. Pease, published by Sam Houston State University's Criminal Justice Center. To order, write: Publications Office, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341.

Arson Investigation and Arson Prosecution, edited by Dennis Tilton and Steven Hintz, and published by the California District Attorneys Association. The cost is \$60 per set. To order, contact: Steve White, 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 1545, Sacramento, Calif. 95814, 916/443-2017.

Manual of Standards for Juvenile Community Residential Services,

Manual of Standards for Juvenile Probation and Aftercare Services, **Manual of Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities and Services**, and **Manual of Standards for Juvenile Training Schools and Services**, all published by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. To order, contact: Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 6110 Executive Blvd., Suite 750, Rockville, Md. 20852, 301/770-3097.

Governor's Task Force Report on Automobile Theft, a report detailing Massachusetts' legislative and administrative attack on this problem. To order, write: Governor's Legal Office, Room 271, State House, Boston, Mass. 02133.

Workload Measures in the Court, by Harry O. Lawson and Barbara J. Gletne, published by the National Center for State Courts' State Court Financing Project. The cost is \$8.00. To order, write: Publications Department, NCSC, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Va. 23185, 804/253-2000.

Who Is The Client? The Ethics of Psychological Intervention in the Criminal Justice System, edited by John Monahan, and published by the American Psychological Association. The cost is \$7.50 prepaid. To order, write: American Psychological Association, Order Department, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Advisory Bulletin No. 8: The Feasibility of An Interstate Compact For Exchanging Criminal History Information, published by SEARCH Group, Inc. To order, write: SEARCH Group, Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite 1, Sacramento, Calif. 95831.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service has available the following new bibliographies: **Citizen Crime Prevention Tactics**, **Police Training**, **Police Consolidation**, **Crime Analysis**, **Police Manpower Management**, and **Retail Security**. To order free copies, write: NCJRS, Department F, Box 600, Rockville, Md. 20850.

Children Taught

The red telephone rings. Five or six children are sitting on the floor. It's the Safety Chief calling. He says, "Never play alone; always play with someone—never play alone; always play with someone."

Thus begins another lesson on "Safety," a syndicated television program that is broadcast live and on tape in 46 cities across the country.

The lessons are based on panels in the LEAA.

The Safety Chief calls once during each lesson. He starts a discussion about the dangers of playing alone. What should you never play alone? What should you do if a stranger approaches?

"We try to involve the children in the lesson," says the production coordinator for Romper Room, "and help them understand the dangers."

At the end of each lesson, the children write for a free "Play It Safe" coloring book. In January 1980, more than 150,000 children wrote to LEAA. Another 200,000 children wrote to LEAA.

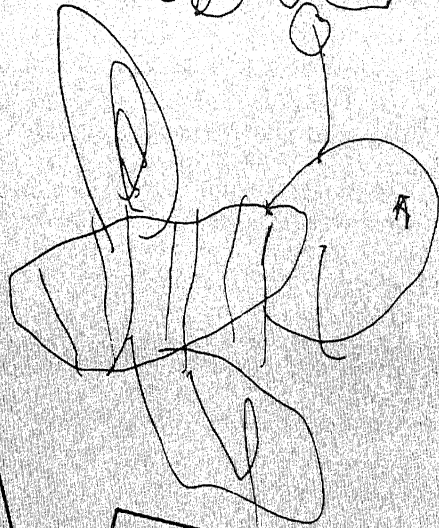
To order free copies of the "Play It Safe" coloring book, write to LEAA, Washington, D.C. 20531. But even, additional copies may be reproduced.

On these pages are just a handful of the letters received from Romper Room's young viewers.

I would like to receive
two free coloring books please
One for me and one for
my little brother also.
Please send it as soon as possible
because Aug 12 is my little
brother's birthday and I
would like to give it as a
gift. My Address is
1068 Hermosa Drive
Auburn California 92801.

Loves
MICHELLE
COMBS

Mr. Dodge



Dear Sirs,
My little sister, Elena,
would appreciate your
sending her the free
Play It Safe coloring book
you told about today on
Romper Room.

Thank you.

Yours Truly,
Isabel Melendez

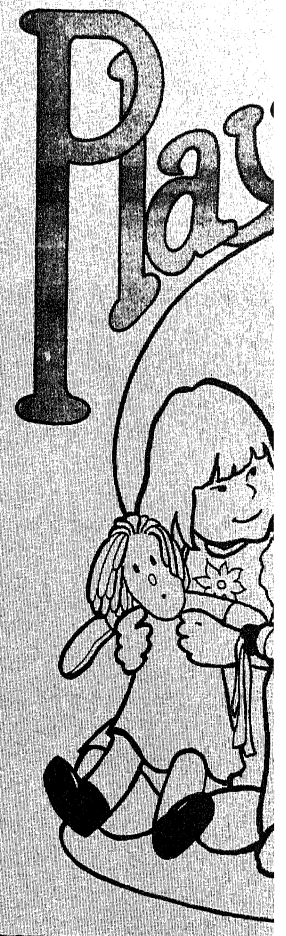
P.S. Excuse my sloppy
writing, if you please, but
I'm in a dreadful hurry.

I would like a coloring
Book.

Diana Mitchell

I would like two play it
safe coloring Books

Christina Mitchell



'Play It Safe'

children rush to answer.
something very important to tell
a buddy.

crime prevention on "Romper
youngsters. The show is televised
and in Canada.

"It Safe" coloring book developed

rogram to offer one of the crime
Sally Rogers, the program host-
on. Why, she asks for example,
you do if you are playing and a

as possible," said Terri Akman,
We let them think out the prob-
est one."

given an address where they can
Since the televised lessons started
have been distributed to children
have been printed to meet young-

coloring book write: Play It Safe,
s are limited to 50 copies. How-
an appropriate credit to LEAA.
ousands of letters LEAA has re-



I would
free color
I love
I like it
little ones
my name
said. Will
Back-
for
✓

please send me your
free coloring book
Annet to R. H. K.
PAG WILSONS +
Johns Town PA
15906

31 Recommendations Made

Guide Issued For Improving Police/Minority Relations

The Department of Justice's Community Relations Service has issued a set of 31 recommendations for reducing violence between minorities and the police and improving relations.

"National Consultation on Safety and Force: An Opportunity for Police-Minority Cooperation" is a compilation of discussions and recommendations of 268 minority and law enforcement leaders.

Nearly all agreed that police should use deadly force only in defense of life.

Other recommendations in the 140-page publication are:

- Establish a national code on the use of guns by the police.

- Promulgate a model policy on police use of guns by the Department of Justice after consultation with police and minority groups.

- Establish a federal agency or "National Police Review Commission" to investigate complaints of police brutality.

- Collect, on a city-by-city basis, and disseminate information on police shootings and their frequency.

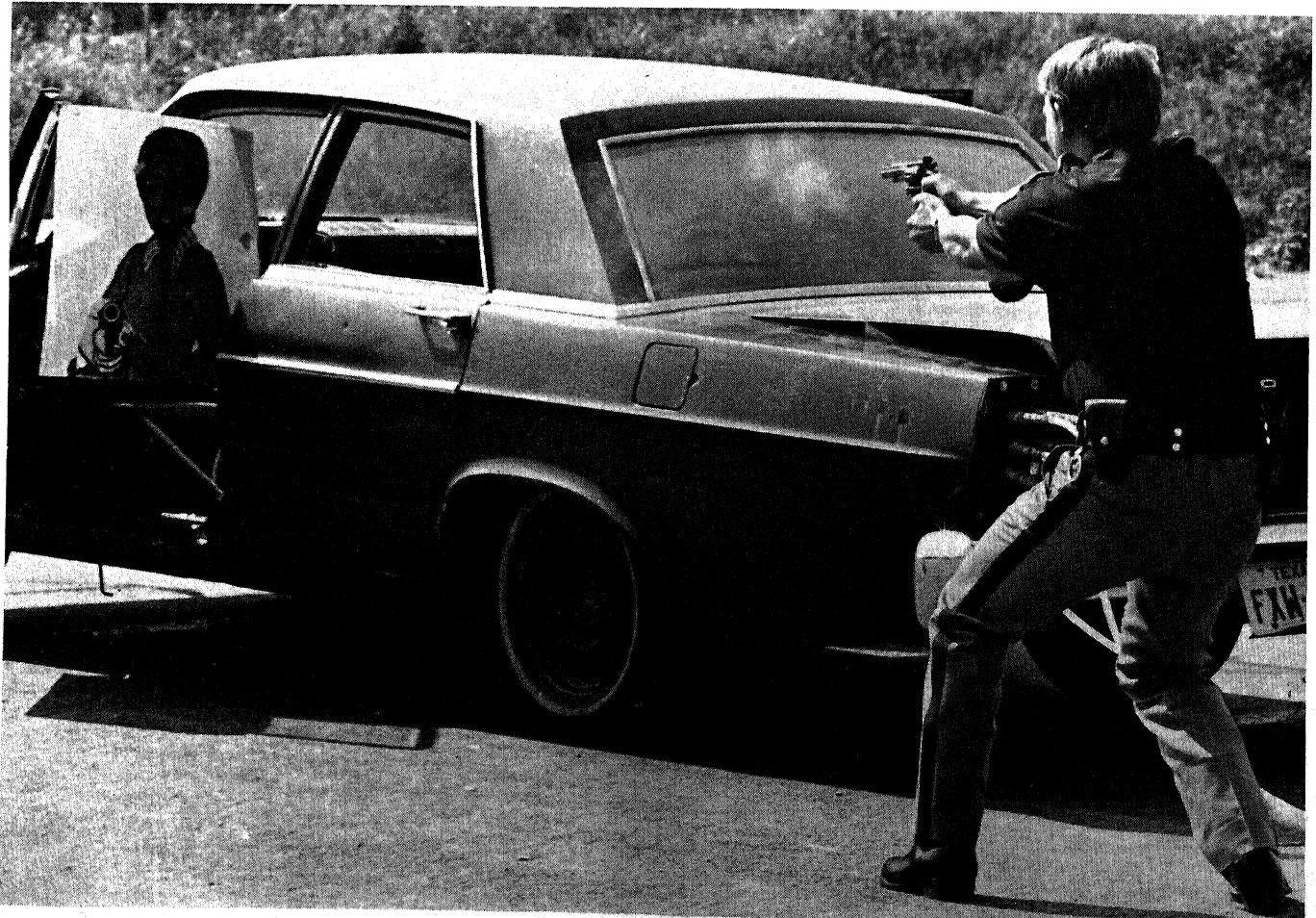
- Simplify the citizen complaint review process within police departments and create civilian police review boards.

- Make training in cultural awareness and ethnic sensitivity mandatory for all police officers.

- Establish and implement programs to educate minorities on police practices and hazards of police work.

- Publish guidelines emphasizing police training and testing, police-community relations, a national standard for deadly force, and adjudication methods.

Copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The stock number is 027-000-01056-3 and the cost is \$5.00. ■



Recommendations emphasize increased training for police officers, particularly in the use of deadly force.

Number of Youths Held In Public Facilities Decreases

The number of youths held in public juvenile custody in the U.S. declined from 45,900 to 45,300 between 1977 and 1979, according to an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention report.

The office said the 1 percent decline resulted from state and local efforts to achieve compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 that calls for the removal of status offenders from secure detention and correctional facilities. (Status offenders are juveniles whose conduct, although prohibited, would not be an offense if committed by an adult. Examples are curfew violators, truants, and runaways.)

During the 1977-79 period, the number of public juvenile facilities increased by one, from 992 to 993 facilities, the office said. It noted that the small size of the increase could also be attributed to the larger role of small, community-based private juvenile facilities as well as the increased use of foster homes.

The 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities found that the number of girls in custody fell from 16 percent of the total to 14 percent. As in 1977, black youths comprised about 33 percent of the total, and the proportion of Hispanics rose from 9 percent to 10 percent in the two-year period.

For the first time during the decade, the annual resident turnover at

the public facilities was well below 600,000 admissions and departures, which is consistent with the fact that some jurisdictions are diverting status offenders and nonoffenders from the juvenile justice system, the office said. As a result, there was a continued increase in the average age of the juvenile in custody. For boys, the average age was 15.2 years in 1973 compared with 15.5 years in 1979. Girls' ages increased from 14.9 years in 1973 to 15.1 years in 1979.

In contrast to the seriously overcrowded conditions in many adult correctional institutions, only about 10 percent of the juvenile facilities in the country were being used at more than 100 percent of their capacity in 1979, and approximately 33 percent of the total were less than 70 percent occupied. The average daily number of residents fell from 58,429 in 1971 to 47,642 in 1979, the report said, while the number of residents per full-time staff member fell from 1.4 to 1 during the same period.

The per capita operating costs rose from \$7,002 to \$16,512 during the 1971-1979 period, the report said.

Single copies of the report, "Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census on Public Juvenile Facilities," can be obtained by writing the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■

Drug Abuse Up Among Youths

Drug abuse among young people aged 12 to 17 continues to slowly but steadily increase, the National Institute on Drug Abuse reports. The findings are included in "The National Survey of Drug Abuse, 1979," the most recent addition to the annual series.

Youths, young adults, and older adults were surveyed on their use of particular drugs, including alcohol and cigarettes.

Marijuana was found to be the most generally used, but its use was strongly related to age. Between 1977 and 1979 there was "a significant increase in both prevalence and current use rates among young adults and older adults, but not among youth," the report said. The highest usage rates were found among young adults aged 18 to 25.

Young adults also reported a greater lifetime prevalence regarding inhalants, but current use turned out to be highest among youth. Experience with hallucinogens was similarly highest among young adults, and they also reported the highest level of current use.

The use of cocaine within the past year jumped significantly for all three age groups, though the largest rate of current use by far was reported by young adults. ■

people

The Bureau of Justice Statistics Advisory Board has elected Kansas Attorney General **Robert G. Stephan** as its first chairperson and **Dr. Margaret E. Martin**, president of the American Statistical Association, as its vice-chairperson.

Mr. Stephan is a former Kansas District Court trial judge, and Dr. Martin is senior research associate in the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on National Statistics.

The 21-member board, created by the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 to make recommendations to the Bureau, also named **Ruffin W. Blaylock**, **Gary P. Hayes**, and **Hilda J. Liff** to its Executive Board, and **Bruce D. Beaudin** as chairperson of its Rules Committee.

Mr. Blaylock is director of the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center. Mr. Hayes is executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum. Mrs. Liff is a former administrator of the Nassau County (New York) jail. Mr. Beaudin is director of the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency. ■

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RECENT GRANTS

BJS

- \$256,838 to the Louisiana District Attorneys Association, Baton Rouge, to install a Prosecutor's Management Information System (PRO-MIS) in the state's First and Ninth Judicial Districts.

NIJ

- \$248,830 to the Multnomah County, Oregon, Corrections Division to operate a field test of a supervised pretrial release program which the institute developed.

OJJDP

- \$456,403 to the New England Medical Center Hospital in Boston to continue a service and research program to help sexually exploited children.
- \$997,071 to the National Juvenile Law Center in St. Louis to establish a youth legal assistance

project in Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, and Puerto Rico.

- \$300,000 to Hotline Cares, Inc., of New York City, to establish a crisis intervention telephone counseling program.

- \$297,090 to the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma to operate an education program to discourage delinquency.

- \$262,379 to the Metro Youth Center in Phoenix to operate a juvenile delinquency prevention program through the West Phoenix Neighborhood Communications Center.

- \$170,516 to the Tule River Indian Reservation in California to operate a delinquency prevention program.

- \$247,851 to La Casa de Don Pedro, Newark, New Jersey, to operate a youth program.

- \$299,958 to Discovery Rooms for Children, New York City, to op-

erate a juvenile delinquency prevention program.

- \$289,102 to the Southwest Germantown Community Development Corporation's Youth Services Program, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to operate a juvenile delinquency prevention program.

- \$1,156,015 to the Jewish Vocational Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to support its Jobs-for-Youth-Milwaukee alternative education program.

- \$462,779 to the Plymouth-Canton Community Schools, Plymouth, Michigan, to operate an alternative education program.

- \$602,601 to the Educational Improvement Center-South, Sewell, New Jersey, to provide an alternative education program for junior and senior high school students in eight schools.

- \$477,840 to the Institute for Innovative Interventions, Inc., Miami, Florida, to operate an alternative education program. ■

Views In The News

PASSING THE TORCH: "The blood boils when one reads again how profiteering arsonists are killing people and devastating whole neighborhoods in cities across America. . .

torches. Decent state laws providing for disclosure of the true identities of all property owners is the obvious place to begin a serious drive against an intolerable crime." —*Editorial, The New York Times.*

CROWDED
"most any succubate can tell licly to spend money on im-not good poli-

time has come ust look at its system. . . Warren Burger warning that the point of

Burger is not o coddle con- en he says the

nation's prisons are in desperate need of reform and expansion, it is time to sit up and take notice. Improving prisons is not only a humane endeavor, it is an essential part of maintaining a peaceful and orderly society." —*Editorial, The Atlanta Constitution.*

PRISONERS NOT CODDLED:
"The Justice Department's new standards for prisons allow conjugal visits. This and other efforts to make prisons and jails humane as well as secure are welcome. . .

"Some people regard concern for prisoners' rights as silly dogoodism. (The Justice Department,) though, properly sees the issue as one of "providing a chance for people to come out of prison less harmful to society and not of coddling prisoners." —*Editorial, the Baltimore, Md., Sun.* ■

AROUND the NATION

ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA—The federal women's penitentiary at Alderson boasts the only all female fire department in the nation—in or out of prison. The inmate-staffed Alderson Fire Department is an integral part of the outside community's fire suppression services and county disaster plan. The inmate fire fighters have battled both building and forest fires. Some 27 inmates and staff members have graduated from national certification classes for emergency medical technician training, the same course given all fire fighters in the state. Four of the inmate graduates have gone on to full-time jobs in their communities utilizing their training.

CHICAGO—To help physicians spot potential child abusers among their patients, the American Medical Association has published this profile of mothers who abuse their children: The mother sees herself negatively; expects failure and censure; feels guilty and inadequate. She has high and unrealistic expectations of herself and her child; is very sensitive to criticism. The mother has no firm sense of self; cannot convey stable images to the child; may have difficulty following through consistently. She resents rules and regulations; feels underlying hostility to authority and social demands. She has difficulty finding pleasure in caring for children; may find child care unsatisfying. She enjoys authority over others; may seek authority exclusively over the child. Dr. Barbara Rosen of the University of California, San Diego, who wrote the profile, says doctors can help potential abusers by providing the mother with factual information on child rearing and more realistic expectations of maternal functioning, and help the mother increase her self-esteem.

EAST LANSING, MICH.—If parents have conflicts, chances are that their adolescent daughters will move into delinquent behavior, according to a study of delinquency by two Michigan State University professors of social science.

Family environments marked by multiple problems and lack of parental communication characterized the backgrounds of delinquent junior and senior high school girls surveyed in a small Midwest residential community.

"The delinquent girls become enveloped in conflict-ridden families," the study said. "Frustration and stress accumulate. As the situations escalate, acting out delinquency becomes a reasonable solution.

"In the process, the lack of communication, congeniality and acceptance on the part of the family provides little or no insulation against delinquency."

The delinquent activities of these girls involved shoplifting, theft, vandalism, assault, fist fighting, reckless driving, joyriding, truancy, and sexual activities.

Family problems related to specific delinquency, the MSU researchers said, were divorce, drinking by parents, mental health disorders, and illness or death.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The "24-hour cop"—the off-duty police officer carrying a gun—may be more of a danger than a deterrent to violence, according to a study by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Between 1972 and 1978, the study said, one in 10 of the officers killed by felons nationwide were off-duty. "Off-duty guns also are important in police killings of citizens," said James J. Fyfe, author of the study and a former New York City police officer. "Several studies have found from 12 to 17 percent of homicides by police occur while the officers are off duty." The benefits of requiring officers to be armed at all times are unclear, the study said, "but the costs are potentially substantial." ■



CHILD ABUSE . . . Audiovisual materials produced by the Family Life Development Center of New York State College of Human Ecology aimed at helping combat child abuse are available from Cornell University. For a free listing of films, videotapes, and audiotapes, write to: Child Abuse, Audio-Visual Resource Center, Box 47, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853. ■

Federal Offenders' Recidivism Down

The recidivism of federal offenders is declining, according to a Bureau of Prisons study.

The study shows that only 24.3 percent of offenders released in 1978 were rearrested within a year of their release as compared to 32.2 percent of 1970 releases.

The Bureau attributes the decrease to changes in population characteristics. For example, only 15 percent of inmates released in 1978 had been determined "poor risks," while twice as many, 30 percent, had been classified as such in 1970.

However, 1978 recidivists were more likely to be charged with a serious offense than 1970 releasees, the study found. Some 27 percent were rearrested for a violent crime as compared to 20 percent in 1970. ■

DOJ Manual Outlines Criminal Forfeitures

The Department of Justice is distributing to all federal prosecution offices a manual outlining how the government can confiscate illegal assets derived from or used in organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

"Criminal Forfeitures Under the RICO and Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statutes," was written by the Criminal Division and provides step-by-step instructions on using two statutes that force a convicted defendant to forfeit his interest in a criminal enterprise.

When convicted under the RICO and Continuing Criminal Enterprise statutes, a defendant may be ordered to forfeit to the government cash, real estate, or securities derived from narcotics trafficking, or the stock, business assets, contractual rights, and official positions which allow organized criminals to infiltrate and exert control over legitimate businesses. ■

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Mar. 29-31: Crime and Violence in the Urban Setting, Chicago, Ill., sponsored by the Chicago State University Department of Corrections. Contact: Dr. Bryant Feather, Department of Corrections, Chicago State University, 95th and King Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60628, 312/995-2131.

Mar. 30-Apr. 1: Grants Management for Program Officials, Bethesda, Maryland, sponsored by Management Concepts, Inc. Contact: MCI, 5201 Leesburg Pike, Suite 900, Falls Church, Va. 22041, 703/379-2900.

Mar. 30-Apr. 3: Hostage Rescue Operations, San Antonio, Texas; **Mar. 30-Apr. 1:** Shooting! Classroom and Range Instruction, Santa Fe, N.M., and **May 4-6:** Dover, Del.; **Apr. 6-9:** The Police Executive and the Law, Salt Lake City, Utah; **Apr. 13-17:** Police Juvenile Operations, Philadelphia, Pa.; **Apr. 20-22:** Law Enforcement Data Processing Management Symposium, Louisville, Ky.; **Apr. 27-May 1:** Administration and Management of Small Police Departments, San Antonio, Texas; **May 11-14:** Police Budgets, New Orleans, La.; **May 18-22:** Use of Television in Law Enforcement, Las Vegas, Nev., and Management of Arson Investigations, Phoenix, Ariz., all sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760, 800/638-4085.

Mar. 30-Apr. 10: Police Supervision for State Police and Highway Patrol Traffic Supervisors, Jacksonville, Fla., sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, S., Jacksonville, Fla. 32216, 904/646-2722.

Apr. 1: Evaluation and Selection of Contract Security Services, Dallas, Texas; **Apr. 6-8:** Supervision Series, Chicago, Ill.; **Apr. 28-29:** Law Enforcement Personnel Workshop, Indianapolis, Ind.; **May 5:** Security

Supervision, Memphis, Tenn.; **May 5-8:** Police Management, Indianapolis, Ind.; and, **May 18-21:** Security Management, Indianapolis, Ind., all sponsored by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. Contact: Center for Public Safety Training, Indiana University, Harrison Building, Suite 502, 143 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204, 317/264-8085.

Apr. 5-8: 5th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Milwaukee, Wisc., sponsored by the Region V Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Contact: Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, P.O. Box 786, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53201.

Apr. 6-9: Crowds, Disorders, and Demonstrations, Winchester, Va.; **Apr. 26-30:** Terrorism in the 1980s, Maimi, Fla.; **May 3-9:** Providing Protective Services; and, **May 17-21:** Hostage Tactics and Negotiations, both held in Winchester, Va. All sponsored by Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Training Center, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601, 703/662-7288.

Apr. 6-10: and **May 18-22:** Visual Investigative Analysis; and **May 12-14:** Police and the Media, and Interviewing, Interrogation, and Informants, all held in Virginia Beach, Va., and sponsored by The George Washington University Center for Professional Development. Contact: GWU Center for Professional Development, 2019 Cunningham Drive, Hampton, Va. 23666, 804/838-8444.

Apr. 12-17: Budgeting and Planning in Courts, Philadelphia, Pa.; **Apr. 26-29:** Courts and the Community, San Diego, Calif.; **May 3-6:** Juvenile Court Intake, Santa Fe, N.M.; and, **May 17-20:** Managing Misdemeanor Courts, Tampa, Fla., all sponsored by the Institute for Court Management. Contact: Institute for Court Manage-

ment, 1624 Market Street, Suite 210 Denver, Colo. 80202.

Apr. 20-May 15: 31st School of Police Supervision, Dallas, Texas, sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080, 214/690-2377.

Apr. 23-24: Identi-Kit Training Course; **Apr. 27-29:** Blood Stains/Blood Spatter Investigation; **May 4-8:** Crisis Intervention; and, **May 25-29:** Police Photography, all held in St. Petersburg, Fla., and sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Contact: FILE, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733, 813/381-0681.

Apr. 27-May 1: Advanced Accident Investigation; and, **May 14-15:** Civil Liability, both held in College Park, Md., and sponsored by the University of Maryland's University College. Contact: Registration Clerk, University of Maryland University College, Conference and Institutes Program, University Blvd. at Adelphi Rd., College Park, Md. 20742.

May 11-22: Current Concepts and Problems in Crime Prevention, Louisville, Ky., sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: Admissions, NCPI, School of Justice Administration, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. 40292, 502/588-6987.

May 15-17: 57th Semi-annual Seminar of the California Association of Criminalists, Pasadena, Calif. Contact: Barry A. J. Fisher, Seminar Chairman and Chief Criminalist, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Crime Laboratory, 2020 West Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057, 213-974-4611.

July 14-19: 5th Annual Conference and Community Anti-Crime Exposition of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), Baltimore, Md. Contact: NOBLE, Metroplex, 8401 Corporate Drive, Suite 360, Landover, Md. 20785, 301/459-8344. ■

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BJS Survey Reports

Criminal Justice Expenditures Up Again In 1979

Public expenditures for civil and criminal justice in the U.S. increased 7.4 percent (or \$1.8 billion) in fiscal 1979, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report. Expenditures rose from \$24.1 billion in fiscal 1978 to \$25.9 billion in fiscal 1979.

State justice direct expenses increased 9.8 percent (from \$6.7 billion to \$7.3 billion) compared to the previous fiscal year, direct local expenditures rose 6.8 percent (from \$14.3 billion to \$15.3 billion), and direct federal costs increased 4.7 percent (from \$3.1 billion to \$3.3 billion).

Approximately \$14 billion (or more than one-half of the total expenditures) were spent on police protection, and \$6 billion were spent on corrections activities. About \$3.4 billion were spent on judicial activities, \$1.7 billion on prosecution and civil

legal services, \$600 million on civil and criminal public defense, and \$500 million on other criminal justice activities.

There were the equivalent of 1,175,520 full-time justice employees in October 1979, which was a 1.6 percent increase over the 1,157,436 full-time equivalent employment in the previous October. The 7.4 percent increase in expenditures and the 1.6 percent increase in employment are the smallest increases reported in the 10 years the survey has been conducted.

Of the total expenditures, 59 percent was expended by local authorities, who also employed 63 percent of the employees. Police protection activities of these local governments accounted for 65 percent of their justice expenditures and 66 per-

cent of their full-time equivalent employment. State governments spent about 47.5 percent of their \$7.3 billion direct justice expenditures on corrections activities, which accounted for 49 percent of their full-time equivalent justice system employees.

The preliminary report is available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Box 6000, Rockville, Md., 20850, telephone: 301-492-9045. Its title is "Justice Expenditures and Employment in the U.S., 1979."

Also available are more detailed findings for fiscal 1978, which show, among other things, that the direct per capita expenditures of all state and local governments for civil and criminal justice in 1978 were \$97, which was an 11.5 percent increase over the \$87 it cost in fiscal 1977. ■